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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/561,756	12/21/2005	Richard E Musty	B0192.70062US00	1614
23628 7590 05/02/2007 WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C. 600 ATLANTIC AVENUE BOSTON, MA 02210-2206			EXAMINER CLAYTOR, DEIRDRE RENEE	
			ART UNIT 1617	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/02/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/561,756

Applicant(s)

MUSTY ET AL.

Examiner

Renee Claytor

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Oath and Declaration

The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02.

The oath or declaration is defective because: It does not properly identify the mailing address of each inventor. A mailing address is an address at which an inventor customarily receives his or her mail and may be either a home or business address. The mailing address should include the ZIP Code designation. The mailing address may be provided in an application data sheet or a supplemental oath or declaration. See 37 CFR 1.63(c) and 37 CFR 1.76.

Receipt is acknowledged of papers filed under 35 U.S.C. 119 (a)-(d) based on an application PCT/GB04/02714 filed on 6/24/2004. Applicant has not complied with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.63(c), since the oath, declaration or application data sheet does not acknowledge the filing of this particular foreign application. A new oath, declaration or application data sheet is required in the body of which the present application should be identified by application number and filing date.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear what derivatives of Formula I is referring to. There is no defined explanation in the claims or the specification.

Claims 1-13 are being examined as they read on a pharmaceutical composition, the intended use of the composition is not given any patentable weight.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Travis (US Patent 6,541,510) in view of Turner et al. (J Clin Pharmacol. 1981; 21:283S-291S).

Travis teaches pharmaceutical compositions comprised of cannabichromene compounds of the general formula (I), wherein R^1 is OH, R^2 is H, R^3 is a C_{5-12} alkyl, Q is O, R^6 is C_{1-6} alkyl, and R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ are C_{1-6} alkyl (meeting the limitations of claims 1-3, 5; Col. 2, lines 21, 25, 55-56; Col. 3, lines 24, 35, 39, 64; Col. 4, line 2). The compositions are further obvious over general formula (I) when R^3 is C_3H_7 of claim 6 because the difference between C_3H_7 and C_5H_{11} (as taught by Travis) differ in only two carbons and are considered analogous over each other. Travis further teaches that the alkyl groups of R_3 can be straight chained (meeting the limitations of claim 4; paragraph 0102). Travis further teaches that the composition includes a suitable carrier and routes of administration that encompass claims 11-12 (paragraph 0106).

Travis does not teach an extract of one or more cannabis plants or an isolated and substantially pure preparation of the cannabichromene.

Turner et al. teach that cannabichromene is a crude drug made from cannabis plants and is one of the most abundant naturally occurring cannabinoids (see Introduction).

Accordingly it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Travis, which teach pharmaceutical compositions comprised of cannabichromene compounds that correspond to general formula (I), with the teachings of Turner et al. which teach that cannabichromenes are naturally occurring drugs that are derived from cannabis plants. One would be motivated to utilize a naturally occurring cannabichromene in the invention of Travis because Turner et al. teaches cannabichromenes with the same general formula as used in Travis and would expect a reasonable expectation of success.

Claims 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Travis (US Patent 6,541,510) and Turner et al. (J Clin Pharmacol. 1981; 21:283S-291S) as applied to claims 1-3, 5, 7-13 above and further in view of Brooke et al. (US Patent 6,328,992).

Travis and Turner et al. teach cannabichromene compounds of formula (I).

Travis and Turner do not teach the use of the cannabichromene of formula (I) as a treatment for depression.

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Brooke et al. teach that medicinal uses, such as depression, have been found for the active ingredients of cannabis, including cannabichromenes (Col. 1, lines 23-33).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use the cannabichromene composition taught by Travis to treat depression, because Brooke et al. teach that cannabichromenes are useful in the treatment of depression. One would have been motivated to use the cannabichromene composition taught by Travis to treat depression with a reasonable expectation of success because Brooke et al. teaches that cannabichromenes show medicinal use in treating depression.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Contact Information

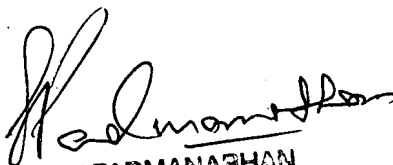
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Renee Claytor whose telephone number is 571-272-8394. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan can be reached on 571-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Renee Claytor



SREENI PADMANABHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER